

## 4.11 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

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This section addresses the archaeological and historical cultural resources within the study area and summarizes the information contained in the archaeological technical reports entitled, “Significance Evaluation of Cultural Resources within the Proposed Gregory Canyon Landfill Project,” prepared by ASM Affiliates, Inc. (1999), the Evaluation of Five Archaeological Sites within the Proposed Gregory Canyon Landfill Study Area and the Evaluation of the J. P. Higgins Homestead Canyon within the Proposed Gregory Canyon Landfill Study Area, prepared by RMW Paleo Associates (1999). These studies (incorporating literature, archive, historic map, and photographic research) are included in Appendix N and are on file with the County of San Diego, Department of Environmental Health.

### 4.11.1 EXISTING SETTING

#### 4.11.1.1 Introduction and Regulatory Framework

Archaeology is the recovery and study of material evidence of human life and culture of past ages. Since, over time, this material evidence becomes buried, fragmented or scattered or otherwise hidden from view, it is not always evident from a field survey of a project site. Thus, the possible presence of archaeological materials must often be determined based upon secondary indicators, including the presence of geographic, vegetative and rock features which are known or thought to be associated with early human life and culture, as well as knowledge of events or material evidence in the surrounding area.

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) is the principal statute governing environmental review of projects occurring in the State. Archaeological resources require impact analysis by CEQA (Public Resources Code Sections 21000 et seq.). As defined in Section 21083.2 of the Public Resources Code a “unique” archaeological resource is an archaeological artifact, object, or site, about which it can be clearly demonstrated that without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

- Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and there is a demonstrable public interest in that information.
- Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type.
- Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

In addition, CEQA Section 15064.5 broadens the approach to CEQA by using the term “historical resource” instead of “unique archaeological resource.”

The CEQA Guidelines recognize that certain historical resources may also have significance. The Guidelines recognize that a historical resource includes: (1) a resource in the California Register of Historical Resources; (2) a resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in Public Resources Code §5020.1 (k) or identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements of Public Resources Code §5024.1 (g); and (3) any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific,

economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California by the lead agency, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record.

If a lead agency determines that an archaeological site is a historical resource, the provisions of §21084.1 of the Public Resources Code and §15064.5 of the Guidelines apply. If an archaeological site does not meet the criteria for a historical resource contained in the Guidelines, then the site is to be treated in accordance with the provisions of Public Resources Code §21083, which is a unique archaeological resource. The Guidelines note that if an archaeological resource is neither a unique archaeological nor a historical resource, the effects of the project on those resources shall not be considered a significant effect on the environment. (Guidelines §15064.5(c)(4)).

Section 106 consultation is required under the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) (16 U.S.C. §470 et seq.) when the project involves a federal "undertaking." The NHPA defines an "undertaking" to mean "a project, activity, or program funded in all or in part under the direct or indirect jurisdiction of a Federal Agency" including those requiring "a federal permit, license, or approval." (16 U.S.C. §301(7).) The federal permit potentially needed for the project that may require Section 106 consultation is a Clean Water Act Section 404 permit issued by the Army Corps of Engineers. The project may require a nationwide permit from the Army Corps for the permanent bridge pilings, which will impact approximately 0.005 acres of wetlands and non-wetland waters of the U.S. A detailed investigation of the wetlands and waters of the U.S. potentially impacted by the permanent bridge pilings demonstrates there will be no direct or indirect impacts to any resources protected by the National Historic Preservation Act within this very small nationwide permit area. Since the bridge pilings will not directly or indirectly impact any cultural resources, no cultural impact mitigation is required for this particular impact.

#### **4.11.1.2 Regional Context**

##### Archaeological Record

The prehistory of northern San Diego County is often divided into three temporal periods: Paleoindian, Archaic, and the Late Prehistoric or San Luis Rey. These divisions are based on both temporal and archaeological criteria. The Paleoindian period, dating from 12,000 years to 8,000 years before the present (B.P.), is typified by flaked stone tools (scrapers, choppers, and large projectile points). The Archaic Period (also referred to as "Early Milling") existed at least 7,000 years ago, possibly as early as 9,000 B.P. (Rogers 1966). Traditionally, the Archaic lifestyle emphasized shellfish and seed collecting, and the groundstone technology was more advanced than the earlier period, employing portable milling slabs. The Late Prehistoric Period is represented in the northern part of San Diego County by the "San Luis Rey Complex," which occurred from about 2000 B.P. to 500 B.P. (Meighan 1954; True et al. 1974). This complex is the archaeological manifestation of the Shoshonean predecessors of the ethnohistoric Luiseño.

About 1500 B.P., Shoshonean-speakers moved into the northern part of San Diego County. The Late Prehistoric period in northern San Diego County is represented by small, pressure flaked projectile points, changes in mortuary practices, the introduction of ceramics, and an increasing emphasis on inland plant food collection, processing, and storage, especially of acorns. Inland semi-sedentary villages were established along major watercourses, and mountain areas were seasonally occupied to exploit acorns and piñon nuts, resulting in permanent milling stations on bedrock outcrops.

Franciscan friars who named the San Luis Rey River and established the San Luis Rey Mission in the heart of Luiseño territory called the Shoshonean inhabitants of northern San Diego County “Luiseños.” This territory is thought to have comprised about 1,500 square miles of coastal southern California, roughly bounded by a line extending from Agua Hedionda in present day Carlsbad on the coast, east to Lake Henshaw, north into Riverside County, and then west through San Juan Capistrano to the coast (Bean and Shipek 1978). It was estimated that there was a population of some 5,000 pre-Anglo-contact Luiseño (Kroeber 1925). The Luiseño were divided into several autonomous lineage or kin groups. According to Bean and Shipek (1978), each Luiseño lineage possessed a permanent base camp, or village, and another in the mountain region for the exploitation of acorns. More information about the Luiseños is included in Section 4.12, Ethnohistory and Native American Interests.

#### Historical Record

Spanish explorers first encountered coastal Luiseño villages in 1769 with the establishment of Mission San Diego de Alcalá, and, in 1798, the Mission San Luis Rey de Francia four miles inland from the mouth of the river. The inland Luiseño groups were not heavily affected by Spanish influence until about 1810, when an outpost of the mission was established 20 miles further inland at Pala (Sparkman, 1908). The project site lies between the historic mission settlement of Pala and the Rancho Monserate, situated just west of the project boundary. Monserate, a Mexican period rancho, consisted of over 13,000 acres granted to Ysidoro Alverado in 1846 (Rush, 1965).

When California became a state in 1849, the Native Americans were recruited more heavily as laborers and experienced even harsher treatment than at the missions. Conflicts between Native Americans and encroaching Anglos finally led to the establishment of reservations such as Pala and Sycuan. The reservation system interrupted the social organization and settlement patterns of the Native Americans, yet many aspects of the original culture still persist today.

From the 1860s through the 1920s, the project site and vicinity were part of a rural farming community located in the San Luis Rey River Valley and centered on the Monserate School. This community became the location of a farming settlement tied together through geographical boundaries, a common schoolhouse/school district, country store, and post office. Farmers in the San Luis Rey River Valley found various ways to support themselves including bee keeping, raising livestock, and cultivating a number of diverse crops, including wheat; oats; barley; and corn; plus a variety of fruit trees. The endeavors of Monserate farmers established a solid community that thrived through the end of the 19th century.

The early 20th century saw a decline in the number of farms in San Diego County’s back country (Van Wormer, 1986), and by 1910 only one original homesteader lived in the study area. No structures appear within the study area on a 1928 aerial photograph of the valley (San Diego Historical Research Society, 1928). In 1931, a large portion of the present study area became part of the 1,000-acre Pala Fruit Ranch. Then in 1958, the ranch was sold and was converted into a large dairy that was built and operated along SR 76 within the project area.

#### **4.11.1.3 Recorded Archaeological and Historical Sites**

##### Previous Archaeological Investigations

Within the project area, at least three major archaeological surveys and/or evaluations (Schaefer 1990; Scientific Resources Surveys 1992; Glenn n.d.) have been conducted, resulting in the

recordation of six archaeological sites. Numerous other surveys in the area have recorded an additional 18 sites within a one-mile radius of the proposed project location. Two pictograph sites including the “Medicine Rock” site, an area of religious significance to the Luiseño people, are among these additional sites. Overall, sites recorded within a one-mile radius appear typical of those previously recorded within the proposed Gregory Canyon Landfill project area.

#### Current Archaeological Investigations

##### *Survey Methodology*

For the current archaeological study, a records search at the South Coastal Information Center (Information Center) and site survey of the property were performed to identify whether or not archaeological finds have been made on the Gregory Canyon Landfill site proper or within the surrounding area. The search included a review of all recorded historic and prehistoric archaeological sites within the project site and surrounding area, as well as a review of all known cultural resource survey and excavation reports. In addition, historic maps, the California State Historic Resources Inventory, the National Register of Historic Places, the listing of California Historical Landmarks, and the California Points of Historical Interest were reviewed.

In addition to the records search, and as requested by the Information Center, an on-site field examination was performed by a qualified archaeologist to determine if evidence of archaeological material exists. The fieldwork entailed site recordation at all sites, and the collection of surface artifacts and excavation of shovel test pits and/or manual excavation units at three sites by either Ogden or ASM Affiliates, Inc., the cultural resources consultants. The areas were surveyed using 10 meter or smaller transects. Areas free of vegetation or that had been cleared were intensely scrutinized by the archaeologist.

##### *Survey Results*

In January 1999, ASM Affiliates completed the initial archaeological resources study of the landfill property and identified 15 archaeological sites. In addition, one cultural site, CA-SDI-313/4,356 (Medicine Rock), located just outside the project site boundary, was included in this survey investigation. This resource was identified and addressed within this section due to potential impacts it may encounter as a result of project implementation. ASM Affiliates determined that five of the known sites, identified to be significant resources as defined in CEQA or which no evaluation of importance had been made, will be directly impacted by the proposed project. Their findings and conclusions are found under separate cover (Appendix N). ASM Affiliates also provided mitigation measures in their survey.

Between November 1998 and March 1999, RMW Paleo Associates (RMW Paleo) conducted additional investigations for those five properties that appeared to be directly impacted by the implementation of the proposed project. RMW Paleo identified, tested, and (re)evaluated the significance of the following resources: CA-SDI-745/H, Locus A; F.W. Bryant Homestead; CA-SDI-14,611H, Maggie Lovell Homestead; CA-SDI-14,607H, Higgins Family Cemetery; and CA-SDI-14,608. A sixth site, the J.P. Higgins Homestead, CA-SDI-14610H was also tested and (re)evaluated for significance by RMW. Their findings and conclusions are found under separate cover (Appendix N). RMW also provided some mitigation measures.

The following table, Table 4.11-1, lists the archaeological resources ASM Affiliates and RMW Paleo identified and surveyed within the project site, as well as Medicine Rock itself, which is adjacent to the project site. In addition, the table provides the significance evaluations, as

determined by the archaeological consultants, of the 16 resources identified during the current survey investigations.

**TABLE 4.11-1**  
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES WITHIN THE PROJECT SITE**

CA-SDI SITE NUMBER	SITE TYPE	EVALUATION UNDER CEQA
683 (base camp or seasonal village)	Prehistoric	Significant/CR-eligible
744B/12,584 A & B (seasonal camp)	Prehistoric	Significant/CR-eligible
745 A,E, F (seasonal camp or specialized use area)	Prehistoric	Not Significant <sup>a</sup>
S. E. Wright Homestead	Historic	Not Significant
12,585/H (bedrock milling)	Prehistoric	Significant
D. H. Wright Homestead	Historic	Not Significant
14,585/H (seasonal camp)	Prehistoric	Not significant
T. Foster Homestead	Historic	Not significant
14,607H, Higgins Family Cemetery	Historic	Significant/CR-eligible
14,608 (bedrock milling)	Prehistoric	Not significant
14,609 (rock art, bedrock milling)	Prehistoric	Significant/CR-eligible
14,610H, J. P. Higgins Homestead	Historic	Significant/CR-eligible
14,611H, M. Lovell Homestead	Historic	Not significant <sup>a</sup>
F. W. Bryant Homestead Locale	Historic	Not significant
P-37-016051, <sup>b</sup> Pala Fruit Ranch	Historic	Not significant
P-37-016165, <sup>b</sup> Pala Road Segment	Historic	Not significant
Welty/Higgins Homestead Locale	Historic	Not significant
313/4,356, Medicine Rock <sup>c</sup>	Prehistoric	Significant/CR eligible
<sup>a</sup> CA-SDI-745, Locus A and 14611H, Maggie Lovell Homestead are, in themselves, not significant. Their significance lies in resources already collected. In addition, based on what is currently known about CA-SDI-745 Locus F, this location is also considered to be insignificant.		
<sup>b</sup> This site does not have a permanent trinomial (CA-SDI). It has a “primary” number.		
<sup>c</sup> This site is located to the north of the project site.		
Source: RMW, 1999 and ASM Affiliates, 1999		

**CA-SDI-683 (Prehistoric).** Site records for CA-SDI-683 indicate the site has numerous milling elements in two concentrations, midden soil, ceramics, flakes, charred bone, and marine shell. Previous evaluation efforts at this site by Ogden Environmental included excavation of two shovel test pits (STPs) to determine the southernmost extent of the site. Although artifact recovery from the STPs was minimal, the depth of the midden at CA-SDI-683 indicates a more intensive level of occupation than evidenced at other sites within the project area. The results of this limited testing are available only in field notes, not in a published report.

This site may have functioned as a base camp or seasonal village from which daily activities were carried out, but interpretations of site function are conjectural given the minimal testing program. The presence of midden, a probable subsurface deposit, and a diverse surface artifact assemblage indicate that CA-SDI-683 is considered a significant historical resource eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources, as defined by CEQA.

**CA-SDI-744, Locus B/12,584, Loci A and B (Prehistoric).** CA-SDI-744 is a small camping area with midden and bedrock milling stations. Surface artifacts included an Olivella species shell bead and ceramics. A reconnaissance survey recorded 16 milling elements at Locus A and

milling features, flaked stone debris, a milling tool, and ceramics at Locus B to the south (SRS, 1992). Only CA-SDI-744B is located within the SR 76 right of way and only this site was examined during the present fieldwork, when it was combined with CA-SDI-12,584. A possible “ceremonial fertility site,” previously recorded at CA-SDI-12,584A by Scientific Resources Surveys (1992), was determined to be a natural geological formation by Ogden archaeologists. A second locus of CA-SDI-12,584 (Locus B) contains two bedrock milling features.

No subsurface testing has been conducted at this site, but the presence of numerous milling features and a potentially diverse artifact assemblage may be indicative of a fairly substantial site with potential subsurface deposits. Therefore, the site is considered a significant historical resource eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources, as defined by CEQA.

**CA-SDI-745 and the Samuel E. Wright Homestead (Prehistoric and Historic).** For CA-SDI-745, previous evaluation based on subsurface testing is restricted to Loci A, C, E, and F. At Locus A, a total of 14 STPs and four units were excavated by Brian F. Mooney Associates (Schaefer, 1990) and Ogden Environmental (Glenn, no date), yielding glass trade beads, Native American ceramics, an arrow point, shell, fire-affected rock, and Olivella species shell beads. Cow bones were encountered during both excavations, resulting in conflicting National Register eligibility recommendations by Schaefer and Glenn.

Schaefer (1990) concluded that Loci B, C, and D also were unlikely to yield any further information vital to the prehistory of the region, although Loci B and D were evaluated without subsurface excavation. One ceramic sherd was recovered from excavation of two STPs and one unit at Locus C. Ten STPs and one unit were excavated at each of the other two loci (E and F) by Ogden Environmental. Cultural remains appear to be sparse at these loci, severely limiting further research. Additional excavations at Locus E would not contribute substantially to information derived from site recording and test excavations already conducted. The same is likely true for Locus F, although due to the nature of previous discoveries at this location and conflicting findings during prior research, additional fieldwork and monitoring may be warranted. However, based on what is known about these Loci, neither Locus E nor Locus F are considered to be unique archaeological resources or historic resources, as defined by CEQA.

However, Locus A had a discrete period of occupation (ca. 1770-1818) represented by beads recovered during the Ogden test excavation. The recent RMW field work indicates that Locus A was a specialized use area, probably used for water collection and storage, male tool finishing, and female collecting and processing of vegetable resources.<sup>1</sup> However, the site has been extensively damaged from burial of cows from the on-site dairy, the drilling of three geotechnical wells and grading for drill rig service roads. Therefore, Locus A appears to be a significant historical resource eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources, as defined by CEQA. However, due to the extent of previous site disturbance at Locus A, the importance of this resource rests in the collections already made, and not in any material that may remain at the field location.

**CA-SDI-12,585 and the David H. Wright Homestead (Prehistoric and Historic).** CA-SDI-12,585 has bedrock milling features, but no midden or artifacts. The former David H. Wright

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<sup>1</sup> ASM Affiliates, Inc. identified the site as a seasonal camp.

home site has been severely impacted by construction and only two historic artifacts have been recorded in the vicinity. Significant/CR-eligible historic resources are unlikely to be present, but the presence of a prehistoric subsurface component has not been established. Therefore, this site is considered a significant historical resource eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources, as defined by CEQA.

**CA-SDI-14,585/H and the Thomas Foster Homestead (Prehistoric and Historic).** Four prehistoric loci of CA-SDI-14,585/H have been recorded on a knoll overlooking the San Luis Rey River and the former Thomas Foster house site is located at the base of the same knoll. Testing at Loci A, B, and C revealed little sediment deposit and minimal artifact recovery although it appears that a diversity of activities took place near the milling features at Locus C. Prehistoric artifacts and ecofacts include flaked stone debris and a biface fragment, mano fragments, ceramic sherds, core fragments, vertebrate faunal remains, and one shell fragment. Based on minimal evidence present, prehistoric occupation of the site may have been during the Late Prehistoric or the Ethnohistoric periods. Site CA-SDI-14,585/H is unlikely to yield any further information regarding prehistoric lifeways in the region, therefore it is not a significant resource under CEQA criteria.

Historic artifacts include glass, nails, metal items, and stoneware, dating primarily to the period 1850-1889. The Thomas Foster house was built sometime before or during the 1891-1899 USGS survey. No artifacts were noted at the original house site, which is now a cultivated cactus field. Upon formal CEQA evaluation of the Thomas Foster homestead during the study, the resource appears ineligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources, as defined by CEQA, and, therefore, is not considered a historic resource.

**CA-SDI-14,607, the Higgins Family Cemetery (Historic).** The Higgins Family Cemetery (CA-SDI-14,607) is a small site (10 meters by 10 meters) with two visible granite headstones, a mature juniper tree, and some landscaping of a domestic variety of organ pipe cactus. In addition, two whitewashed wood planks are located one near each of the two granite headstones. These may represent earlier markers for the two identified graves or markers for additional, yet unidentified grave sites. Recent RMW (1999) surface inspection and geophysical survey established that the cemetery may contain as many as eight burials, with four additional areas of anomaly that could be graves or some other form of ground disturbance (i.e., animal burrows, rocks with peculiar magnetic properties).

The two granite headstones bear the surname “Higgins” with the dates of death listed as 1875 and 1907. CA-SDI-14607H is considered a significant historical resource eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources, as defined by CEQA.

**CA-SDI-14,608 (Prehistoric).** Two grinding slicks were identified at this site location by earlier researchers. In the opinion of the current research team, RMW Paleo, the grinding slicks are natural features unrelated to past human activity. RMW Paleo’s excavation work in the site area failed to produce any artifactual evidence, and cleaning of boulders and outcrops in the site area failed to produce any evidence of bedrock implements. Therefore, CA-SDI-14608 is a non-unique archaeological resource and is ineligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources, as defined by CEQA. This determination is valid even if the two previously identified grinding slicks are, in fact, related to past human activity.

**CA-SDI-14,609 (Prehistoric).** CA-SDI-14,609 has a single pictograph panel with two vertical “chains” and several linear elements. Two bedrock milling features with four milling slicks are located near the rock art panel. No surface artifacts were evident at the time the site was

recorded and it has not been tested to determine the presence or extent of subsurface cultural materials. The local Native American community regards rock art as a significant cultural resource. Therefore, this site is considered a significant historical resource eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources, as defined by CEQA.

**CA-SDI-14,610H, the James P. Higgins Homestead (Historic).** A light artifact scatter consisting of glass bottle and jar fragments and ceramic wares was found in dense brush at the bottom of the drainage. Limited excavations at CA-SDI-14,610H produced quantities of artifacts ranging in age from the 1880s to quite recent times. The artifacts represent not only a broad time period, but a wide range of activities as well. In situ features are present at the site, both above and below the ground surface. Therefore, CA-SDI-14610H appears to be a significant historical resource eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources, as defined by CEQA.

**CA-SDI-14,611H, the Maggie Lovell Homestead (Historic).** The Lovell Homestead is located about 30 feet above the base of a west facing slope overlooking the San Luis Rey River valley. Very little is known about Maggie Lovell, except that she acquired the land on which the current remains are located in 1884. The house is shown on a 1901 USGS map of the area. During the recent excavation, the extensive number of artifacts collected at this site establishes that CA-SDI-1461H is a significant historical resource eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources, as defined by CEQA. However, no important material is left at the field location of CA-SDI-1461H, therefore, the importance of this site rests with the collections, and not with material remaining at the field location.

**F. W. Bryant Homestead Locale (Historic).** The location is known only from one very poor 1875 map, and no physical remains have been located, either by earlier researchers or by the current research team. The area most probably occupied by the house has been extensively disturbed by construction of the existing aqueduct and associated service road. Earlier researchers determined that the F.W. Bryant Homestead is an important resource, but this determination is viewed as premature in the absence of locating the property (lack of physical evidence). Therefore, this historic locale appears ineligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources, as defined by CEQA, and is considered neither a unique archaeological resource nor a historic resource.

**P-37-016051, the Pala Fruit Ranch Structure (Historic).** In 1931, a large portion of the present study area became part of the Pala Fruit Ranch, which cultivated peach and apricot orchards. The fruit ranch was sold in 1958, and was converted to a dairy one year later. Currently, the only remaining structure associated with the fruit ranch is a stone retaining wall. Because the area has been heavily impacted by grading subsurface deposits are unlikely to exist. Due to its lack of integrity, the site appears to be a non-unique archaeological resource and a non-historical resource ineligible for the California Register of Historical Resources, as defined by CEQA.

**P-37-016165, the Pala Road Segment (Historic).** A short segment of this historic road passes between CA-SDI-14,610H (J. P. Higgins Homestead) and CA-SDI-14,611H (M. Lovell Homestead). No historic remains have been found in association with the road, therefore the site is considered to be a non-unique archaeological resource and a non-historical resource ineligible for the California Register of Historical Resources, as defined by CEQA.

**Welty/Higgins Homestead Locale (Historic).** The former house site of the Welty/Higgins homestead is located in a severely impacted area on both sides of SR 76. No surface artifacts



were noted during the current survey and subsurface remains are unlikely to exist. Because the area is extensively disturbed, this homestead is considered to be a non-unique archaeological resource and a non-historical resource ineligible for the California Register of Historical Resources, as defined by CEQA.

**CA-SDI-313/4,356, the Medicine Rock (Prehistoric).** Medicine Rock is a rock art site located on the adjacent property to the north of the project site. It is also referred to by some as Painted Rock and Big Rock. It is used by the Luiseño community for traditional ceremonies. Some of the paintings at this site may have been made in association with female puberty or Wakenish ceremonies. They considered it a significant cultural resource among their people. This prehistoric cultural resource appears to be a significant historical resource eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources, as defined by CEQA.

#### **4.11.2 IMPACT SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA**

In accordance with Section 21083.2 of the CEQA Guidelines, project impacts to archaeological or cultural resources are considered significant if project activities could cause the loss, destruction, or other damage to a prehistoric or historic archaeological site that has been identified as unique. Any action, such as clearing, scraping, soil removal, mechanical excavation or digging though would alter or destroy a site's integrity (i.e., intactness), stratigraphy, or association has the potential to be a significant adverse impact.

Further, Section 15064.5(b)(1) clarifies the definition of a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as "physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired." Further, a resource is "materially impaired" if it is demolished or materially altered [Guidelines §15064.5(b)(2)].

#### **4.11.3 POTENTIAL IMPACTS**

##### **4.11.3.1 Short-Term (Construction) Impacts**

The majority of impacts to significant/CR-eligible cultural resources within the project site would occur during excavation for and construction of the proposed project. However, the effects from disturbing or destroying these resources would be long term. Therefore, impacts on these resources are discussed in Long-Term (Operational) Impacts.

##### **4.11.3.2 Long-Term (Operational) Impacts**

Table 4.11-2 Summarizes the project's impacts to the resources. The proposed project would potentially impact eight of the 14 sites located within the Gregory Canyon Landfill property. Five sites and one historic locale are located in project areas where no impacts are expected to occur.

##### **Significant Resources Directly Impacted**

**CA-SDI-14,607H, the Higgins Family Cemetery (Historic).** The Higgins Family Cemetery is located in the central portion of the western stockpile/borrow area. Current planning indicates this area will be used as a stockpile and will be directly impacted by the implementation of the proposed project. Because this site has been identified as an historical resource as defined under CEQA, mitigation measures are required.

**TABLE 4.11-2**  
**POTENTIAL IMPACTS ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES & LOCALES WITHIN THE PROJECT SITE**

CA-SDI SITE NUMBER	TYPE OF RESOURCE UNDER CEQA	IMPACT/TYPE
683 (base camp or seasonal village)	Significant/CR-eligible	Indirect Impact
744B / 12,584 A & B (seasonal camp)	Significant/CR-eligible	Indirect Impact
745 A, E, F (seasonal camp or specialized use area) S. E. Wright Homestead (historic homestead)	Not Significant <sup>a</sup> Not significant	Potential Impacts No Impacts
12,585/H (bedrock milling) D. H. Wright Homestead (historic homestead)	Significant Not significant	Indirect Impact No Impacts
14,585/H (seasonal camp) T. Foster Homestead (historic homestead)	Not Significant Not significant	No Impacts No Impacts
14,607H, Higgins Family Cemetery	Significant/CR-eligible	Direct Impact
14,608 (bedrock milling)	Not significant	No Impacts
14,609 (rock art, bedrock milling)	Significant/CR-eligible	Indirect Impact
14,610H, J. P. Higgins Homestead	Significant/CR-eligible	Indirect Impact
14,611H, M. Lovell Homestead	Not significant <sup>a</sup>	Potential Impacts
F. W. Bryant Homestead Locale	Not significant	No Impacts
P-37-016051, Pala Fruit Ranch	Not significant	No Impacts
P-37-016165, Pala Road Segment	Not significant	No Impacts
Welty/Higgins Homestead Locale	Not significant	No Impacts
313/4,356, Medicine Rock <sup>b</sup>	Significant	Indirect Impact
<sup>a</sup> CA-SDI-745, Locus A and 14611H, Maggie Lovell Homestead are, in themselves, not significant. Their significance lies in resources already collected. In addition, based on what is currently known about CA-SDI-745 Locus F, this location is also considered to be insignificant.		
<sup>b</sup> This site is located to the north of the project site.		
Source: RMW, 1999 and ASM Affiliates, 1999		

### Significant Resources Indirectly Impacted

**CA-SDI-14,610H, the James P. Higgins Homestead (Historic).** This site is located along the landfill's main haul route, against the steep slopes that form the southern banks of the San Luis Rey River floodplain. It appears to have been built in the late 1880s or early 1890s and was gone by 1928. With the implementation of the proposed project, this resource may be indirectly impacted. Adverse impacts could include erosion, public use, looting, vandalism, vibration, and air pollution. Because this site has been identified as an historical resource as defined under CEQA, mitigation measures are required.

**CA-SDI-683 (Prehistoric).** A temporary camp or village, this site is located within the Caltrans right-of-way on the north side of SR76. Current planning indicates that this resource may be indirectly impacted by the implementation of the proposed project. Adverse impacts could include erosion, public use, looting, vandalism, vibration, and air pollution. This site may be particularly vulnerable to public attention given its location adjacent to SR76. Because this site has been identified as an historical resource as defined under CEQA, mitigation measures are required.

**CA-SDI-744, Locus B/12,584 Loci A and B (Prehistoric).** This prehistoric camping area with midden, extensive bedrock milling stations, and possible fertility symbols is located along the north side of SR76. Current planning indicates that this resource may be indirectly impacted by

the implementation of the proposed project. Adverse impacts could include erosion, public use, looting, vandalism, vibration, and air pollution. This site may be particularly vulnerable to public attention given its location adjacent to SR76. Because this site has been identified as an historical resource as defined under CEQA, mitigation measures are required.

**CA-SDI-12,585/H, and the David H. Wright Homestead (Prehistoric and Historic).** This site is located along the north side of SR76 within Caltrans right-of-way. Five bedrock milling features with 18 milling elements, were identified with this site, however, no midden nor artifacts were identified during the recent survey and recordation process. Current planning indicates that this resource may be indirectly impacted by the implementation of the proposed project. Because of its proximity to SR76, adverse impacts could include erosion, public use, looting, vandalism, vibration, and air pollution. Like CA-SDI-683, the southern boundary of the CA-SDI-12,585 is a steep embankment formed by the SR 76 road cut and is likely to be subject to slumping which could be exacerbated by additional vehicle traffic. Because this site has been identified as an historical resource as defined under CEQA, mitigation measures are required.

**CA-SDI-14,609 (Prehistoric).** This site, consisting of a single pictograph panel with several rock art elements and two bedrock milling features, is located along the north side of SR 76 within the Caltrans right-of-way. Like the other sites located along SR76, this site may be vulnerable to increased public attention and use, erosion, looting, vandalism, vibration, and air pollution. Because this site has been identified as an historical resource as defined under CEQA, mitigation measures are required.

**CA-SDI 313/4,356, the Medicine Rock (Prehistoric).** Medicine Rock is located on the adjacent property to the north of the project site. Medicine Rock may be indirectly impacted by the implementation of the proposed project. Potential interference with future Native American ceremonies could result from unintentional damage due to increased human activity at or near the resource. Other ongoing activities in the area that contribute to cumulative impacts on Medicine Rock include agricultural uses, the H. G. Fenton (Redi-Mix) Sand and Gravel operation, and the Calmat-Pala Aggregate Mining facility.<sup>2</sup> Existing impacts include vehicular activity, noise, dust, and other effects of these operations; these impacts will be incrementally increased by the proposed project and continued development of the area. Other impacts such as water quality, aesthetics, and traffic are more general in nature and affect the area in whole, but not specifically Medicine Rock. These impacts are considered by members of the Luiseño people to adversely affect the sanctity of Medicine Rock; but these same impacts need to be addressed with regard to the archaeological values of the Medicine Rock site.

Other potential indirect impacts to the rock art at CA-ADI-313/4,356, while difficult to measure quantitatively, may include degradation of the pigments used on the panels due to increased vehicular emissions, “scoring” from dust events, or acidic bird droppings resulting from increased avian use of the area during landfill operations. Because this site has been identified as an historical resource as defined under CEQA, mitigation measures are required.

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<sup>2</sup> Calmat-Pala Aggregate Mining facility is located on the Pala Reservation.

### Other Resources

**CA-SDI-745 (Prehistoric)**. Based on previous discoveries at CA-SDI-745, the site has been identified as a specialized use area. The majority of the collections from this site have been made from Locus A. Given the extent of disturbance, it is not likely that in situ prehistoric cultural deposits remain at Locus A. As such, the importance of this resource rests in the collections already made. Mitigation measures are required to ensure that previously collected resources are handled appropriately. While Locus F was not identified as a significant resource, given what is currently known about the locus, additional resources may be present. Therefore, mitigation measures are required to ensure that additional fieldwork and monitoring are completed at Locus F, as appropriate.

**CA-SDI-14,611H, the Maggie Lovell Homestead (Historic)**. An extensive number of artifacts have been uncovered at CA-SDI-14,611H, the Maggie Lovell Homestead site. Since it is unlikely that any important material is left at the site, the importance of the site rests in the collections already made. Mitigation measures are required to ensure that previously collected discoveries are handled appropriately.

#### **4.11.3.3 Site Closure Impacts**

Upon closure of the landfill, there would no longer be activities at the project site that would impact significant/CR-eligible archaeological or historical resources either on- or off-site.

#### **4.11.3.4 SDCWA Aqueduct Relocation Option Impacts**

The SDCWA Aqueduct Relocation option would impact site number P-37-016165, the Pala Road Segment (Table 4.11-2). However, since this site is not significant and because this road would already be impacted by the proposed haul road within the project site no mitigation measures or archaeological monitoring is required.

### **4.11.4 MITIGATION MEASURES**

#### Proposition C

Section 5P of Proposition C contains the following general mitigation measure relative to potential cultural impacts.<sup>3</sup>

**MM 4.11.C5P** *Impacts to Native American resources impacted by the Project shall be mitigated through the development of a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between the Applicant and the appropriate regulatory agencies in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. To mitigate archaeological impacts caused by the Project, the Applicant shall retain a qualified archaeologist to investigate and recommend appropriate mitigation measures. These mitigation measures shall be implemented by the Applicant.*

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<sup>3</sup> Section 106 consultation under the NHPA, if and to the extent required, will occur in conjunction with issuance of the nationwide permit.

### Impacts and Mitigation Measures

In addition to the general mitigation measure contained in Proposition C, the following specific mitigation measures are recommended to reduce potential impacts to known significant/CR-eligible cultural resources in the project site. Mitigation measures are not required for those sites considered to be not significant.

**Impact 4.11-1:** *The proposed project would destroy CA-SDI-14,607/H, the Higgins Family Cemetery (Historic), a significant/CR-eligible cultural site.*

**MM 4.11-1:** Prior to project activity occurring at the cemetery, the applicant shall remove the cemetery by excavation of burials and rebury in a nearby active cemetery. Exhumation and re-interment of all remains from this cemetery shall be conducted in accordance with Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code.

**Impact 4.11-2:** *The proposed project could disturb or destroy previously unknown significant cultural sites that may be exposed during earth-moving activities.*

**MM 4.11-2:** It is possible that additional cultural resources could be discovered during grading and construction. Therefore, prior to issuance of a grading permit, the applicant shall retain a professional, registered archaeologist who is approved by the County and, if appropriate, a Native American monitor, who is selected from a list of suitable candidates obtained from the Native American Heritage Commission. The archaeologist and, if appropriate, the Native American monitor shall implement a monitoring and data recovery program to the satisfaction of the County's Director of Planning and Land Use, to mitigate potential impacts to previously undiscovered archaeological resources. The monitoring program shall consist of the monitor(s) attending a pre-grading meeting with the contractors to explain and coordinate the requirements of the program. In addition, the archaeologist and, if appropriate, the Native American monitor shall monitor initial grading and ground surface preparation on all previously undisturbed areas. The requirements of the monitoring program shall be noted on the final grading or improvement plan and all site workers shall be informed in writing by the project archaeologist of the restrictions regarding disturbance and removal of cultural resources as well as procedures to follow should a resource deposit be detected.

In the event of notification by the project archaeologist that a potentially significant or unique find has been unearthed, grading operations shall cease immediately in the area of the find until the geographic extent and scientific value of the resource can be reasonably verified. Isolates and clearly non-significant deposits shall be minimally documented in the field. If significant archaeological materials are discovered, the County archaeologist shall be consulted and the resources shall be recorded and recovered using standard professional archaeological methods. Once recovered, such resources shall be cleaned, catalogued, and permanently curated according to current professional repository standards.

Construction in the affected area shall not resume until the archaeologist determines it to be appropriate.

In the event that human remains are discovered, other than those located at the Higgins Family Cemetery, during the monitoring program, there shall be no further excavation or disturbance of the site, nor shall there be any disposition of such human remains, other than in accordance with the procedures and requirements set forth in Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Codes. If Native American burial sites are discovered, the project shall comply with the Public Resources Code 5097.98 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(e).

Upon completion of earth disturbing activities and prior to operation of the project, the archaeological monitor shall prepare a report documenting the findings. This report shall be completed to the satisfaction of the County's Director of Planning and Land Use.

**Impact 4.11-3:** *Increased human activity within the project site could lead to unintentional disturbance (i.e., indirect effects) of significant/CR-eligible cultural sites, or intentional disturbance due to vandalism. These sites include: CA-SDI-683; CA-SDI-744B/12,584 A and B; CA-SDI-12,585; CA-SDI-14,609; and CA-SDI-14,610H.*

**MM 4.11-3:** Prior to commencement of any construction activities, the applicant shall have a registered, professional archaeologist who is approved by the County and, if appropriate, a Native American monitor who is selected from a list of suitable candidates obtained from the Native American Heritage Commission provide measures to ensure the avoidance of impacts to known significant/CR-eligible cultural sites that could be indirectly affected by the proposed project (including: CA-SDI-683; CA-SDI-744B/12,584 A and B; CA-SDI-12,585; CA-SDI-14,609; and CA-SDI-14,610H). Such measures, which would serve to prohibit access to these sites, may include fencing, barricades, or remote monitoring devices. These devices shall be installed by the applicant prior to disturbance in the area of the above sites.

In addition, the archaeologist and, if appropriate, the Native American monitor shall implement a monitoring program to the satisfaction of the County's Director of Planning and Land Use. The requirements of the monitoring program shall be clearly noted on the final grading or improvement plan and all site workers shall be informed in writing of the restrictions and procedures of the program. In addition, the monitor(s) shall attend a pre-grading meeting with the contractors to explain and coordinate these requirements as they pertain to these significant/CR-eligible cultural sites.

In addition, the archaeologist and, if appropriate, the Native American monitor shall monitor initial grading and ground surface preparation on all previously undisturbed areas. Concurrent to the monitoring of grading, the monitor(s) shall identify and evaluate whether adverse impacts (e.g., erosion, looting, vandalism, etc.) have occurred at any of these sites.

In the event that monitoring reveals deteriorating conditions at any of the significant/CR eligible cultural sites, the County archaeologist shall be consulted and the appropriate site preservation and/or data recovery efforts shall be implemented. Such efforts could include implementation of erosion control measures, capping of the affected portion of the site, or planting of native vegetation. If the monitor(s) determine that deterioration has resulted from landfill operations, a change in operational methods may be required.

Upon completion of earth disturbing activities, the archaeological monitor shall prepare a report. The report shall include the results of the fieldwork and all appropriate laboratory and analytical studies that were performed in conjunction with any resource excavation that may have been performed. Such analyses could include radiocarbon dating, hydration and sourcing analysis, and mass spectrometer and thin sectioning, as appropriate. The report shall be submitted to the County's Director of Planning and Land Use for review and approval prior to operation of the project.

**Impact 4.11-4:** *Data contained in the material previously collected from CA-SDI-745, Locus A could potentially be lost in the absence of measures outlining the steps that should be taken in documenting, analyzing, and curating these resources. In addition, there is a potential for the project to impact previously undiscovered materials from CA-SDI-745, Locus F.*

**MM 4.11-4:** The Research Requirements and Research Design for CA-SDI-745, included in Appendix N of this Final EIR, shall be followed. The Research Requirements and Research Design guides the analysis and curation of resources already recovered from Locus A and outlines the steps necessary for the completion of additional fieldwork and monitoring at Locus F. Included therein is the requirement for artifacts to be processed and curated according to current professional repository standards and transferred, including title, to an appropriate curation facility within San Diego County. The applicant is also required to pay the necessary fees for permanent curation. A report documenting the analysis and fieldwork results shall be prepared and submitted to the satisfaction of the County's Director of Planning and Land Use.

**Impact 4.11-5:** *Data contained in the material previously collected from CA-SDI-14,611H, the Maggie Lovell Homestead, could potentially be lost in the absence of measures outlining the steps that should be taken in documenting, analyzing, and curating these resources.*

**MM 4.11-5:** A complete analysis of materials collected from CA-SDI-14,611H, the Maggie Lovell Homestead, shall be conducted under the supervision of a registered, professional archaeologist. These artifacts shall be processed and curated according to current professional repository standards and shall be transferred, including title, to an appropriate curation facility within San Diego County. The applicant shall pay the necessary fees for permanent curation. A report documenting the analysis results shall be

prepared and submitted to the satisfaction of the County's Director of Planning and Land Use prior to operation of the project.

**Impact 4.11-6:** *Increased human activity within the project site could lead to unintentional indirect disturbances of CA-SDI-313/4356 (Medicine Rock), which is located on private property to the north of the project site.*

**MM 4.11-6a:** Increased intervals of water application (every three hours) on access roads, stockpiles, and cleared areas will mitigate impacts from dust to a less than significant level. Landscaping shall be installed between the landfill and CA-SDI-313/4,356 will serve as a dust screen and will reduce visual impacts created by fugitive dust and landfill operations. The landscaping should be installed a sufficient distance from the project site so as not to create a fire hazard.

**MM4.11-6b:** In addition to mitigation measures MM 4.11-6a, the applicant shall have a professional rock art conservator provide baseline data and periodically assess the condition of Medicine Rock. The method for monitoring shall be developed in consultation with the Pala Band of Mission Indians and approved by County DEH. Baseline data shall be collected prior to any construction activity on the project site. Because the archaeological site is not located on the project site or on the Pala Reservation, implementation of the measure would require approval by the adjacent property owner.

#### **4.11.5 LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION**

Implementation of mitigation measures in Section 4.11.4 will reduce the potential impacts to significant/CR-eligible cultural resources to a less than significant level. No significant unavoidable adverse impacts on these resources will remain.